



The Hongkong Telegraph

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VOL. VI NO. 27

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1951.

Price 20 Cents

BRITISH TANKS SHELL SEOUL United Nations Forces Continue Bombardment Of Capital

Frontal Assault Expected: Big Strike By Air Force

COMMENT

The audacious tactics of General Ridgway, the new United Nations commander in Korea, have been worthy of the highest admiration. Taking over the command after the death of General Walton Walker, at a time when the United Nations forces, in the opinion of many observers, were on the verge of disastrous defeat, he has turned the tables on the Chinese Communists and North Koreans in no uncertain fashion.

Instead of retiring to a defensive position far to the south, as was expected, he has carried out a series of offensive prodigious operations against the enemy which, since January 25, when the "limited offensive" was begun, has resulted in the recovery of Inchon and the imminent recapture of Seoul.

All this despite the immense numerical superiority of the Chinese Communist and North Korean forces in front and the harassing tactics of Communist guerillas in rear.

The question may well now be asked: Is this the beginning of the enemy's end? Unfortunately there are too many unknown factors for anyone to be sure.

The official view in Washington seems to be that the Chinese Communists and North Koreans have been losing much more than the United Nations forces — the figure in enemy dead and wounded since the offensive opened is put as high as 65,000. They can afford greater losses.

There are other factors, however, such as supplies, mobility and good generalship, and on none of these do we know how the Chinese Communists now stand.

As far as generalship goes, General Ridgway is no less skilful than his opponents. By taking a chance he may turn the campaign, at least temporarily, in his favour instead of waiting for the next Chinese Communist move. He might even do the Chinese Reds serious damage.

British tanks of the 7th Royal Tank Regiment and the Eighth Hussars today lined up alongside other United Nations fire power to throw shells across a mile of frozen land and water between Yongdongpo and the hills surrounding the South Korean capital of Seoul.

Today's tank action followed an incident yesterday when Communist mortar fire struck and injured two British tank men in Yongdongpo.

INVENTOR'S AMAZING CLAIM

La Junta, Feb. 11.
A 55-year-old inventor here claims to have flown with a pair of home-made, man-powered wings.

In a series of tests made here yesterday, the inventor, Mr A. G. Ewers, was reported to have left the ground after being towed by a motor car and travelled unaided for distances of many yards.

On the last of the tests, which were filmed and witnessed by about 20 people, he was in the air for nearly a minute.

Mr Ewers' wings are made of parachute nylon and aeroplane spruce, with steel and aluminium bolts and bars. In operation the pilot is strapped between the wings.

He claims that flight at 30 miles an hour will be possible with them.

After the tests, Mr Ewers said that he had no difficulty in banking or remaining level, but he found it difficult to hold a course. — Reuter.

LST Sends Out Appeal For Help

Tokyo, Feb. 12.
The Japanese-manned LST QO-58 radiated that it was leaking badly and in danger of flooding early today off Korea.

Another Japanese-manned LST QO-10 was en route to assist her, according to a despatch received at the Far East Naval Headquarters. The despatch received from the QO-58 did not specify the cause of trouble or the ship's location but the Globe Wireless in Manila heard a distress signal from a ship which was off Baishu harbour in South Korea with badly leaking boilers and in need of immediate help. However, the LSTs are diesel operated and do not have boilers.

There was no indication in the despatches that it had suffered combat damage. Such a vessel would normally carry a crew of about 25 and some sort of bulk cargo. It is one of a number of LSTs turned over to Japanese owners now being operated under charter to the United States Navy. — United Press.

In a forward command post this afternoon, Lieutenant Irvin Davies, of 7B, High Beach, Felixstowe, listened to three British tanks broadcast a description of the shelling of the capital.

Firing from a range of about 4,000 yards, the tanks threw their shells into Seoul's suburb of Sogang. The crew told of their shells landing in a communication area "near two tall chimneys."

The bombardment of Seoul from the semi-circle about the city continued today as United Nations troops poured northward to prepare for the expected frontal assault on the seemingly deserted city.

Observers today saw no signs of life in the city suburbs as shells from United Nations artillery and mortar fell on to vital targets.

American fire power again today sent shells over the heads of the frontline troops into isolated pockets reported to be on the river bank.

British tanks tonight moved into position to repel any possible counter-blow by the North Koreans across the ice of the frozen river.

There was still no indication today of the presence of Chinese Communist troops in the defensive system of Seoul. — Reuter.

MAJOR AIR STRIKE

Tokyo, Feb. 11.
Supported by one of the biggest air strikes in recent weeks, American and Greek troops today launched a counter-thrust against the Communist forces northwest of Ichon, John Colless, Reuter's correspondent, reported in despatches from the central Korean front.

This is where the Chinese Communist and other identified Communists yesterday and late last night struck at the United Nations line as United Nations forces on the western front advanced on Seoul, the South Korean capital.

The Greeks, who last night had been forced to give up several hundred yards of ground, today slugged forward more than a mile.

United States 1st Cavalry Division troops on their left fought through the Communist resistance to make similar gains, and tonight were about two and a half miles northwest of the tactically important road junction town of Kongyan.

Units of the American 24th Division threw out fighting patrols north of the line throughout the day but by nightfall had not reported any engagement.

Today's big air strikes were put down closely in front of advancing 9th Corps troops. They included six sorties by B-26 Invader bombers, which do not usually operate so close to forward troops.

Seven flights of United Nations aircraft swooped on Hill 514, six

miles east of Kongyan, where the Communists were reported to be massing. They dropped napalm and fragmentation bombs and rocketed and strafed the hill positions.

"The hill seemed to go up in flames," a spotter aircraft pilot said after the attack.

Pilots of the warplanes estimated that they had killed hundreds of Communist troops and had knocked out several machine-gun posts. — Reuter.

WITHDRAWAL FROM NORTH BANK

Tokyo, Feb. 11.
All United Nations troops were withdrawn south of the Han River today after attempts (Continued on Page 2 Column 1)

Ship Aground In Blizzard

Tokyo, Feb. 11.
Two were killed and four injured when the 2,000-ton freighter, Toko Maru, ran aground in a blizzard off the west coast of Hokkaido today.

Water poured into the engine room of the vessel, but the freighter, which carried a crew of 55 and five passengers, is not in danger of sinking.

The blizzard, racing along at 60 miles an hour, hit Tsugara Strait, between Honshu and Hokkaido. It forced the suspension of ferry services between Aomori and Hakodate. — Reuter.

IT WAS ALL A MISTAKE

Singapore, Feb. 11.
Two Chinese policemen in plainclothes, each of whom thought the other was a Communist guerilla, fought a gun battle in Singapore yesterday.

One of them was seriously wounded, and so was a Chinese girl in a nearby cafe. She was hit twice in the stomach by stray bullets.

The shooting began when one policeman, a plainclothes detective, thought that the other man, a volunteer constable, was stealing identity cards. But he was merely checking them. — Reuter.

Anglo-U.S. Talks In Washington On Export Embargo

London, Feb. 11.

The United States is seeking an assurance from Britain that American exports to Hongkong will not reach Communist China, it was learned today.

Government consultations are in progress, and British experts, in co-operation with the Colonial Office, are drawing up requested safeguards.

The United States has complained that sizable export trade still reaches Communist China directly or through devious channels, and that valuable strategic materials are thus being supplied to the Peking Government.

The exports of valuable materials and industrial goods reaching China from Hongkong were said by unofficial sources to have increased considerably.

Officials here said Britain will endeavour to meet the United States request but cautioned that it would be extremely difficult to devise control which would be 100 percent effective. The officials intimated that Britain was also endeavouring to halt the export of strategic goods from Hongkong to Communist areas.

Exports to China from Britain are well scrutinised and no export licences are given for strategic raw materials and machinery which might strengthen China's war potential sources said.

But it was unofficially admitted that trade channels from Hongkong cannot be sufficiently controlled to prevent the flow of goods into China. Goods are also leaking to China through nearby Macao.

Unofficial estimates claim that 25 to 33 per cent of Hongkong's overall foreign trade ultimately finds its way into China.

Britain's trade with Hongkong in 1950 included imports from Hongkong worth £11,190,000, while exports reached £24,110,000. This is substantial trade which Britain does not want to lose. — United Press.



WATCHING THE WASHING—As a delighted audience of Korean children gather around the British soldier, Private Frank Maddox, of Balsall Heath, Birmingham, washes his clothes in a South Korean stream. This is about the full extent of the fun being had by Korean children these dangerous days.

British Tanks Shell Seoul

(Continued From Page 1)

to reinforce South Korean patrols in the capital's southern outskirts were broken up by Communist artillery, mortars and self-propelled guns.

Earlier front line reports said that a small patrol had probed into the main part of the city before all the forces were pulled back.

A 25th Division spokesman said that a small South Korean unit which had held a position on the north bank of the Han River was back across the river today.

The Communists exchanged

tank, artillery and mortar fire with British and American armour and guns massed in Yongdomego, the deserted capital's industrial suburb south of the frozen river.

F-80 Shooting Star jets joined the Allied artillery in working over Communist emplacements north of the Han River. An air observer reported about 2,000 Communists a mile and a half northwest of Seoul and Allied guns immediately were ranged on the force, though the results were not observed.

Another air report said that about 500 Communists were

moving north from the same general area.

A United Nations liaison plane was hit by anti-aircraft fire while flying over Seoul and crashed on the ice-covered Han River. Both the pilot and its observer escaped to the Allied lines.

Tank column "Speedy" made a complete reconnaissance of the Inchon peninsula and returned to its base without meeting Communist opposition.

STIFF RESISTANCE

Chinese Communists who had slipped out of Seoul area under the Allied pressure today joined the North Koreans to slow down the United States 10th Corps' drive north, according to reports from the central front.

American and South Korean troops pressed their onslaught with heavy artillery, air and tank support but made almost no gains against stiff resistance.

Reports indicated that the Chinese Communists and North Koreans were trying to sidestep southeast to link up with the Communists to the east of Hoengsong, in the central mountain range.

Each of five Allied columns on this front reported Communist buildups ahead of its line of advance.

The United Nations Command is in no hurry to occupy Seoul with troops, but yesterday they tenaciously tightened their grip in the southern and eastern suburbs.

Guns of British and American tanks were busy all day blasting Communist rear-guard out of their positions to the north.

Communist resistance on the west coast flank appeared to have vanished with the United Nations forces firmly in control of the Inchon airfield, said to be one of the best in Korea.

The Eighth Army's communique tonight claimed 2,562 Communists killed and wounded on the whole 150-mile front yesterday. General Matthew B. Ridgway, the Eighth Army Commander, announced at the start of his "limited objective" offensive that the aim of the United Nations forces was to kill as many Communists as possible.

United Nations pilots have reported great convoys of Communist vehicles retreating north

FRANCO-ITALIAN TALKS:

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF RELATIONS

Paris, Feb. 11.

M. Rene Pleven, the French Prime Minister, and M. Robert Schuman, his Foreign Minister, leave Paris by train tonight for Italy to discuss Franco-Italian co-operation.

They will meet Signor Alcide de Gasperi, the Italian Prime Minister, and Count Carlo Sforza, the Italian Foreign Minister, at Santa Margherita, on the Italian Riviera.

Their discussion tomorrow, expected to be the most important and comprehensive Franco-Italian exchange of views since the war, is to cover the following subjects:

1.—Application of the existing Customs agreement between the two countries.

2.—Aspects of the Schuman Plan, principally the possibility of Italy receiving iron ore from Algeria and the regulation of the immigration and the status of Italian workers in France.

3.—Franco-Italian "rapprochement" in European defence, particularly with a view to establishing a common policy towards German rearmament.

An agreement signed two years ago to form a Customs union has not yet been ratified owing to technical difficulties arising from the different economic structures of France and Italy.

A convention for the gradual adjustment of Customs tariffs has had some results and Franco-Italian trade exchanges are steadily increasing.

The most important subject of the meeting is likely to be the working of a common diplomacy for closer relations with Germany, according to French political commentators.

A diplomatic association of France and Italy was regarded as desirable for Italy, who is not a member of the United Nations organisation. The advantage for France was expressed by the week-end edition of the Conservative newspaper, *Le Monde*: "Franco-Italian collaboration could relieve the anxiety of many French people. In a Franco-German link-up would Germany's industrial superiority be balanced by a Franco-Italian rapprochement? It is worth looking into," the paper said. —Reuter.

Santa Margherita, Feb. 11. The Italian and French Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers are meeting tomorrow in this wind-lashed Italian Riviera fishing village for what observers here described tonight as "a three-day public demonstration of solidarity."

The Italians are particularly anxious that the French should include the mineral resources of North Africa in the projected European coal and steel pool—the Schuman Plan. France has so far been unwilling to do this.

The Italians will also ask for abrogation of restrictions on Italian labour immigration to aid a solution of Italy's desperate unemployment problem.

German rearmament is another important point to be raised at the conference. It is felt here that by re-emphasising the argument that a weak Germany may be a greater potential danger to France than a re-armed Germany, the Italians may be able to persuade M. Rene Pleven, the French Prime Minister, to adopt a more flexible attitude. —Reuter.

Fishing Boat Tragedy

Oslo, Feb. 11.

Six fishermen lost their lives when the 7,076-ton Norwegian ship, *Kronprinsen*, was in collision with the fishing boat *Margit* near Haugeund, Western Norway, yesterday, Oslo Radio reported today.

The *Margit* sank immediately and only one of her seven crew was saved. Four bodies have so far been recovered. The *Kronprinsen* was on passage from Antwerp to North Norway. —Reuter.

Governor's Term Extended

Sydney, Feb. 11.

The Premier of New South Wales, Mr. James McGirr, announced today that King George had approved the extension of the term of Lieutenant-General Sir John Northcott as Governor of New South Wales for another five years from Aug. 1.

Sir John Northcott, 60, was first appointed Governor for five years in 1946. —Reuter.

on both the east and west sides of Korea—about 2,000 lorries in all.

The situation seemed to be the exact reverse of one month ago when the Allies were streaming south through No-Man's-Land. —Reuter.

PATROLS WITHDRAW

Tokyo, Feb. 12.

Diehard Communist rear-guard units drove Allied patrols out of Seoul on Sunday with massed artillery and mortar fire, but United Nations guns, planes and tanks were reducing the city to a blackened no-man's land.

The main Communist defenders of Seoul were reported to have fled to the east to try to stem the Allied central Korean offensive that has killed thousands of Communist troops and inched forward again on Sunday after massive air strikes. But small defence forces remaining in the capital sent Allied patrols back across the Han after repelling attempts to reinforce a small United Nations bridgehead.

The last United Nations patrol withdrew on Sunday when a strong Communist delaying force cut loose with a heavy barrage.

South of the Han River, where four Allied divisions were massed, American tanks roamed through the former Communist-held territory at will, ranging as far as 18 miles north-west of the capital—20 miles from the 38th Parallel—without meeting resistance. A roadblock of mines and felled trees was eliminated.

The Eighth Army Headquarters announced that resistance south and west of Seoul appeared to have vanished although it warned of a large Communist force of undetermined size in three areas on the central and east central fronts. —United Press.

Flying Circus

Rome, Feb. 11.

Trained lions, performing bears, dancing dogs and a 14-year-old girl lion tamer, Nia Stevenson, were part of an international circus which left Rome by air today for Teheran, where it will perform during the periods of festivities celebrating the marriage of the Shah of Persia.

The circus troupe had been formed in Paris. —Reuter.

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WATCH FOR THE OPENING DATE

WEST WANTS FLAT ASSURANCE

Conditions For A Meeting Of Big Four Foreign Ministers

Insistence On Unlimited Discussion Of Europe

Washington, Feb. 11.

The Russians will have to agree to unlimited discussion of European areas before the Western powers will set the date for a Big Four deputies conference in Paris, authoritative sources said today.

The next American, British and French approach to Moscow on a Big Four meeting would insist again on flat assurances that the Soviets will not restrict discussions.

Present plans are to leave out any offer of a date for the preliminary meeting. This decision affirms the Western powers' previous stand that Germany alone is not a strong enough reason for calling the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, the French Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, and the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Vyshinsky, together.

Diplomatic informants reported today that drafts of the next three-power note are being prepared here for clearance with the London and Paris Foreign Offices.

Preliminary drafting has been assigned to the U.S. Ambassador-at-large, Dr Philip Jessup, the British Ambassador, Sir Oliver Franks, and the French Ambassador, M. Henri Bonnet.

Diplomats are convinced that the Kremlin still hopes to get a meeting of the Big Four deputies without agreeing in advance to broader discussions, but the West believes the Russians can be bargained down because of Moscow's determination to meet with the Big Three.

Soviet interest in a Big Four meeting arranged primarily around Germany is viewed by experts as a screen for the Russian hope that the Foreign Ministers would set up a "neutralised" Germany stripped of occupation forces.

WILL INSIST

The West would oppose this strategy on the grounds that it would leave Western Germany and the Ruhr industrial region easy prey for invasion from Eastern Germany.

The Western powers will listen to Soviet proposals for Germany but in return they will insist on discussion of Austria, the increase of satellite troop strength above treaty limits and other European problems.

The United States, Britain and France will also stay away from any formal talks on Far Eastern problems or on issues before the United Nations that concern other countries.—United Press.

COMMUNIST PARADE IN PARIS

Paris, Feb. 11.

One of the biggest Communist-led parades held in Paris since the war today grouped together miners, Vietnamese ex-deportees, Algerians and old age pensioner delegations in a march from the Bastille to the Palace de la Republique to commemorate the February riots of 1934.

French Communist Party leaders gave the "clenched fist" salute as the delegations, shouting slogans such as "No Nazi generals in Paris," filed by.

Some carried immense banner portraits of the Party's Secretary M. Maurice Thorez, who is at present "recuperating" in a Russian sanatorium.

There were sporadic cheers from watching crowds as miners, in working kit, and the deportees, in striped "concentration camp" tunics, marched by.

A Communist Party official said that 15,000 people took part in the parade.

There were no incidents and no extra police were seen.—Reuter.

Desperate Food Shortage In India

New Delhi, Feb. 11.

There will be widespread starvation in India unless America sends wheat before the four-month "lean period" from July to October, it is believed here.

A third of India's population of 350 million are already on a daily food ration of little more than half the scale considered necessary and although no famine conditions have been reported, large numbers of people in Madras, Bihar and Bombay are going desperately short. Ministry of Food officials said.

It has been officially estimated that at least 5,500,000 extra tons of grain will have to be found this year if the rationing system is not to collapse.—Reuter.

NAPALM HORRIBLE WEAPON

Washington, Feb. 11.

The most effective airborne weapon in use today against enemy troops, guns and armour is not some ultra-modern rocket or missile but a fairly simple mixture called napalm.

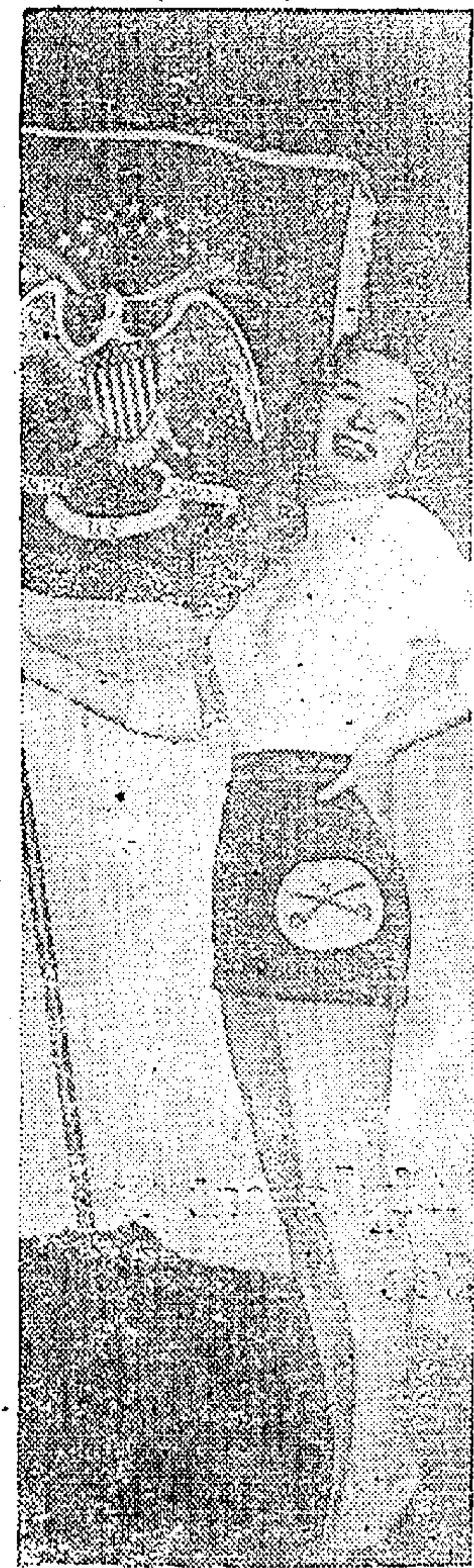
Napalm is a horrible weapon. There is practically no escaping a napalm attack. What it does to its victims defies description.

Napalm is jelled petrol usually carried in the same kind of tanks used for extra fuel. It resembles summer weight motor oil.

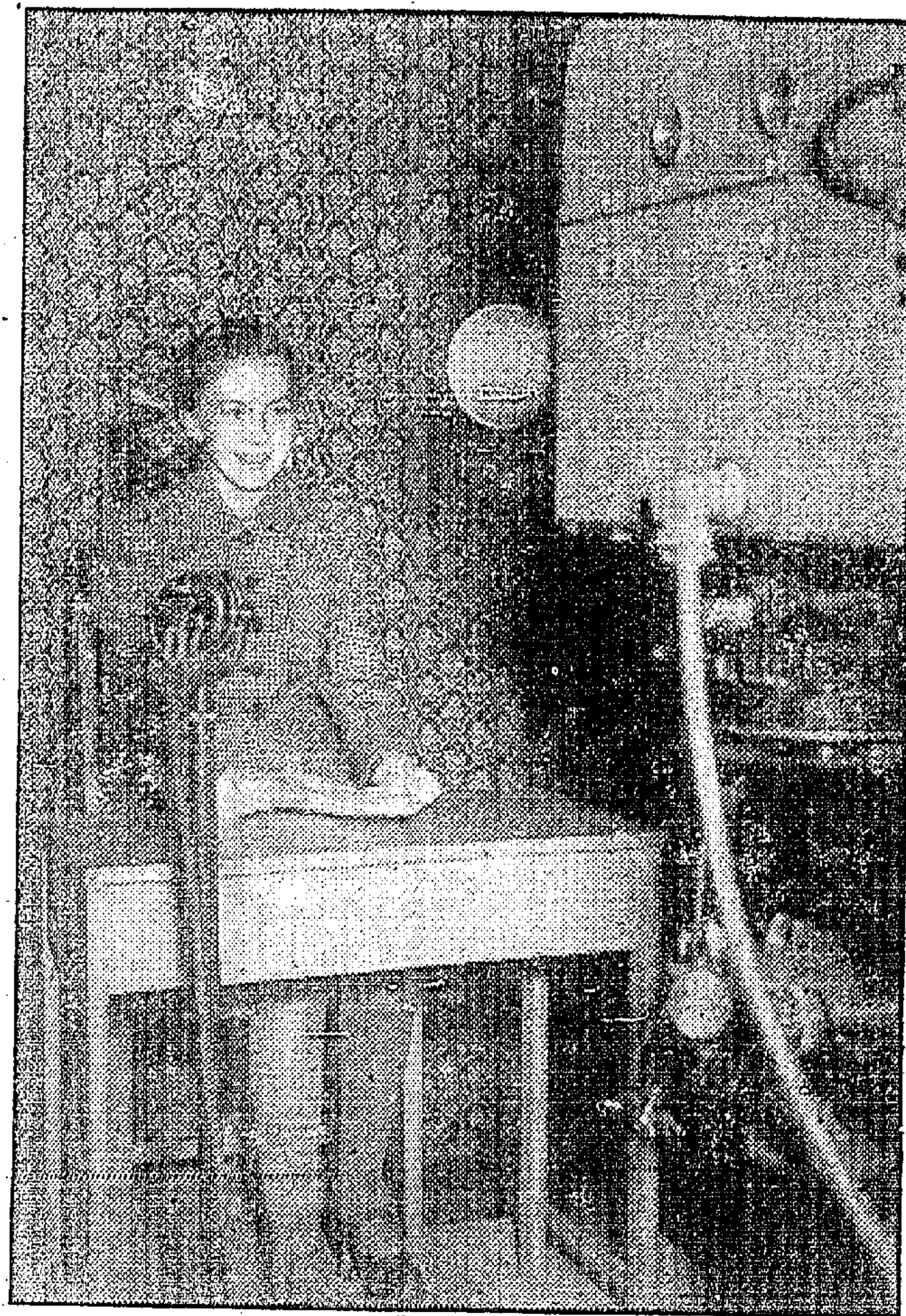
There are no duds among napalm bombs. When a tank hits, fire starts. The temperature is 1,500 to 2,000 degrees. The flame burns everything within its reach and because it consumes all the oxygen in the immediate area, it suffocates as well as burns its victims. Napalm being jelled to whatever it hits or splashes upon, victims are sometimes suffocated without being burned.

One thing making the napalm more effective than other bombs or rockets is that less accuracy is required. If it hits near a tank it destroys the tank and fries the people in it.

Napalm will cover an area 275 feet long and 80 feet wide with searing flames.—United Press.



REGIMENT'S SWEET-HEART—GIs of the 7th Cavalry Regiment in Korea have named 20-year-old starlet Polly Bergen, shown holding the regimental flag in Hollywood, their official sweet-heart. Polly's new movie is about the regiment.



Twelve-year-old Janette Scott looks quite at home in front of the microphones and cameras at Lime Grove Studios. She was deputising as television announcer in Children's Hour for Jennifer Gay, who had chicken-pox. Janette is accustomed to cameras for she has already appeared in a number of films.—Central Press.

Moscow Newspaper Warns Norway

Moscow, Feb. 11.

Pravda, commenting today on the proposed Storting bill for Norway's participation in the Atlantic Pact Army, warned: "The Norse Government pursues a catastrophic path, fraught with dangerous consequences for the Norse people."

It said that, according to an official Norwegian document recently published concerning relations between "the military dictator of Marshallised Europe, Eisenhower, and the Atlantic Pact countries, one can graphically see to what a pathetic, disgraceful state the Western European countries have been degraded by the corrupt politicians who, on American dictation, trample on national honour and the dignity of their nation".

"It is not surprising that genuine patriots intensify the struggle to preserve the sovereignty and independence of their country and nation."—United Press.

'No-Strike' Agreement In Alaska

Washington, Feb. 11.

The Senate Preparedness sub-committee claimed credit today for averting strikes which could have crippled vital defence construction in Alaska.

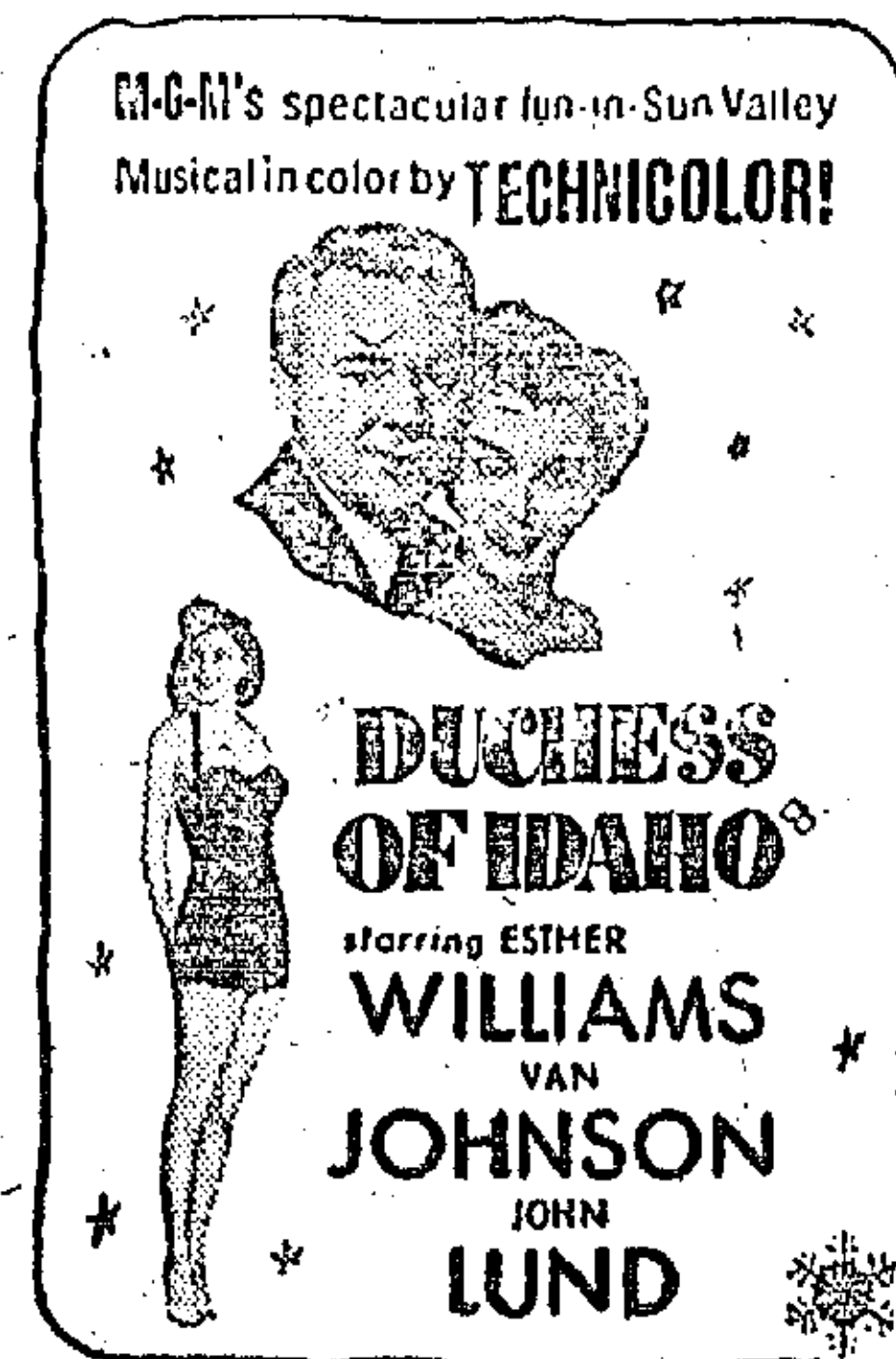
In a formal statement, the sub-committee chairman, Senator Lyndon Johnson (Democrat), described the group's intervention in Alaska's labour troubles. He said it was handled by a "task force" headed by Senator Lester C. Hunt (Democrat).

At the instance of the task force, Senator Johnson said, the Interior Department established an inter-departmental committee which called a conference. After the first day, he said, the labour and management groups withdrew to enter into direct negotiations at Anchorage.

The result, he continued, was a series of contracts signed by all unions and contractors to cover the next construction season. Each contract, he said, carries a no-strike lock-out clause.—United Press.

Queen's

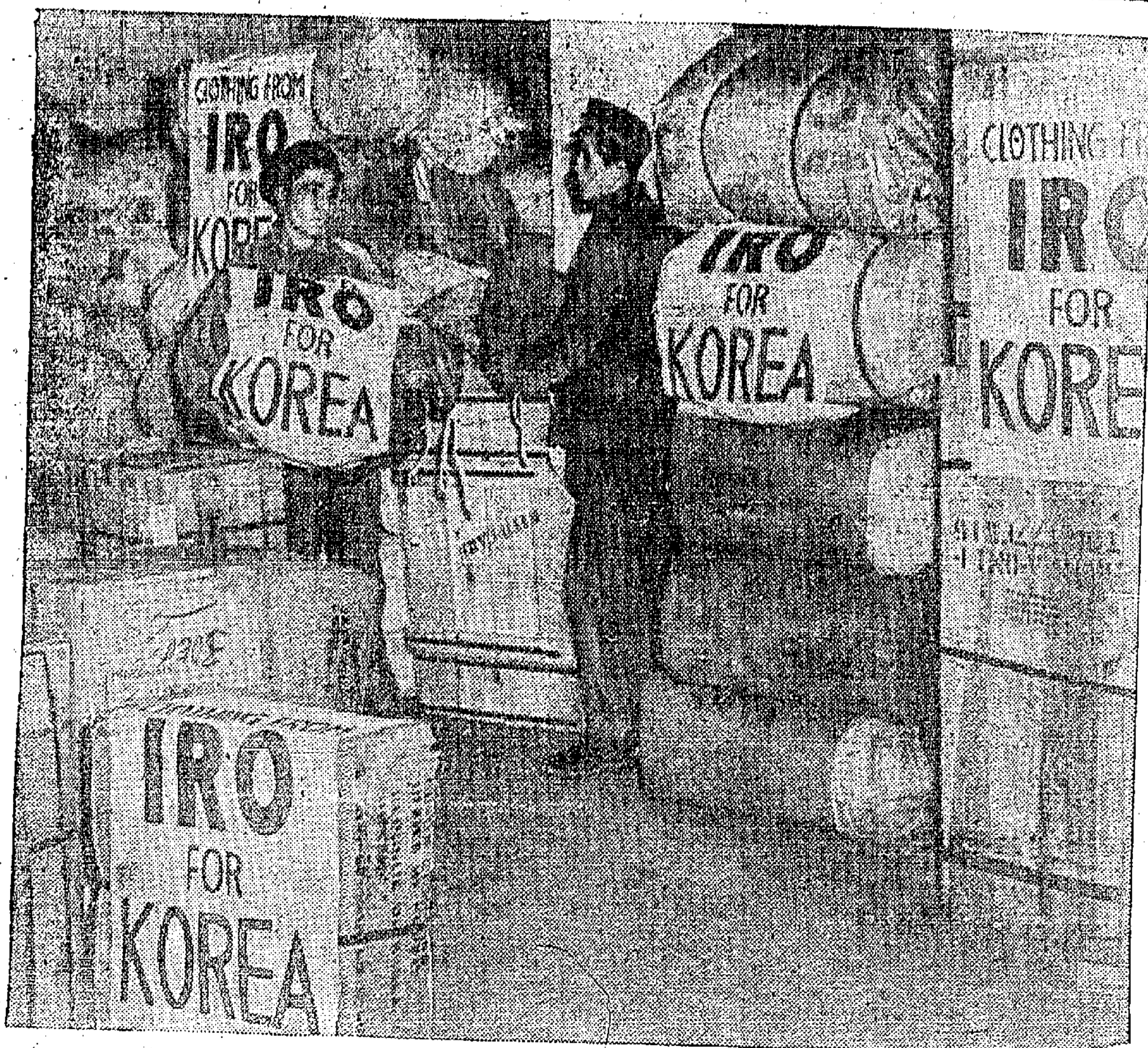
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AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



ROXY

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.





HELP FOR WAR VICTIMS—The first bundles and cases of warm clothing being sent for the relief of Korean civilians by the International Refugee Organisation are prepared by DPs at an IRO warehouse in Munich. It is part of a \$175,000 shipment which includes jackets, overcoats, trousers, caps and skirts from American and British surplus goods.

Preparing For Wedding Of Shah

Teheran, Feb. 11. Palace officials and craftsmen were tonight making last-minute preparations for the sumptuous wedding tomorrow of the Shah of Persia, 31-year-old Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, and his beautiful bride, 19-year-old Soraya Esfandiari-Bakhtiari.

It will be the Shah's second wedding—and the second date fixed for the ceremony. His marriage with King Farouk's sister, the Egyptian Princess Fawzia, was dissolved in 1943.

Tomorrow's wedding was originally fixed for December 27, the birthday of the Prophet Mohammed, but was cancelled because Soraya had a relapse after recovering from an attack of typhoid fever.

Aircraft arriving from Europe have brought the wedding gown and trousseau for Persia's future queen from leading Paris fashion houses. Lingerie has arrived from Rome and lace from Brussels.—Reuter.

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Aborigines Want To Participate In The Victoria Celebration

Melbourne, Feb. 11.

Australian aborigines threatened to hold a "day of mourning" instead of a celebration when it was discovered they had been omitted from the plans of the centenary of the State of Victoria.

Mr Doug Nicholls, aboriginal minister, was thereupon appointed to the Centenary Celebrations Committee to work out details of a contribution by his people.

"We felt that the native people of Australia have been overlooked," Pastor Nicholls said, "although surely we can play an important part in the celebration."

The Melbourne Argus agreed with him: "The once lordly hunters of the Australian bush, the men and women whose hunting grounds our forefathers seized, linger now like sombre ghosts in slums and shanty towns, deprived of votes, of the right to earn a decent living, of proper schooling, of free citizenship, and of every civilised amenity."

"And now, when the time has come to celebrate the creative uses to which we have put the land we took from the aborigine, we neither praise nor revile him. We simply forget him."

"This jubilee year, of all years, we should re-examine our position toward the aborigine. Successive governments have given lip-service to the notion of developing enlightened policies. Let this be the year of action, rather than words, and let us begin by giving the aborigine his due place in the celebrations. He has a culture of his own. Let's see it."—United Press.

INVASION OF LOCUSTS IN PERSIA

Teheran, Feb. 11.

Persian motorised Army units, aircraft and Camel Corps men are fighting an invasion of locusts, now arriving in the country at the rate of thousands a day.

An Agriculture Ministry spokesman said that the swarms, the largest to plague the country for 22 years, threatened a famine if not destroyed.

The permanent Internal Locust Control Commission had concluded its preparations for counter-attacking the midge army, he said. Thousands of tons of poisons had already been used against the locusts as from the young locusts they were breeding.

Each locust could hatch 80 eggs a day, he said, and the hungry young insects were a deadly danger.

He said the locusts had been invading Persia's southern coastal belt, along the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman, for the past three months from the Punjab Desert region of Pakistan.

The biggest swarm was around Sampur, in Persian Baluchistan.—Reuter.

Sixteenth Child

Melbourne, Feb. 11.

Mrs Olive May, 38, has given birth to her 16th child in 16½ years.

There are three sets of twins among the 16th children.—United Press.

Newly Developed Electronic Device For Lighthouses

Great Neck, N.Y., Feb. 11.

A newly developed electronic device may mean the end of the towering lighthouse that mariners have used for centuries as a guide along treacherous coasts.

The new lighthouses are using radar beacons that can pierce rain storms and fog and can be picked up as far as 19 miles at sea.

The beacons were developed for the U.S. Coast Guard by Sperry Gyroscope Company. Four radio lighthouses already are operating the new system.

The beacons work automatically, eliminating both the lonely vigils of the lighthouse keeper, and the fears of skippers that they might be unable to see the twinkling light of the lighthouse.

The radar beacons transmit signals for reception by ships, tugs and work boats equipped with marine radar receivers modified for beacon reception.

As they receive, the signals show up on the radar scopes as a bright radial line of "radar mark." From this mark, the skipper sailing through fog or rain, can read off the radar scope the bearing, or direction of the beacon from his ship.

ACCURATE "FIX"

An accurate "fix" or determination of the location of the ship can be determined by reading from two marks in succession. Once that is done, skipper can switch his radar receiver to normal operation and measure off along the remark line from the ship's position to the location of the radio "lighthouse."

Thus, from one beacon a ship may now find both its direction and distance from a lighthouse, it was explained.

The Sperry research ship Wanderer tested the new beacon system continuously 24 hours a day for 41 days. Even during a heavy rain, a good radar picture was obtained at 19 miles.

The four points using the beacon lighthouses are at Ambrose Lightship outside New York harbour, on Detroit reef Lightship, on Lake Auron, on Lightship 116 off Cape Henry,



A WHOLE MEAL—This little Korean youngster readily digs into a can of army rations given to her by an American GI. It was probably her first good meal in many days.

"Rescue Operation" By French Troops

Saigon, Feb. 11.

French troops have launched a "rescue operation," backed by warplanes, to aid three loyal partisan posts under strong attack by Communist-led Vietminh rebels, the authorities announced today.

French officials said the three posts were near Longuyen, about 18 miles southwest of Hanoi. The authorities also said 33 rebels were killed and others captured elsewhere in Cochinchina. They said another 35 were killed in Laos. Mopping-up operations southeast of Hanoi continue.—United Press.

U.S. AIR SECRETARY IN ATHENS

Athen, Feb. 11.

Mr Thomas K. Finletter, the United States Air Secretary, arrived here today and is going on tomorrow to Turkey. He was having a talk tonight with M. Sophocles Venizelos, the Greek Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence, the Athens news agency reported.

It added that Mr John Peurifoy, the United States Ambassador to Greece, was also leaving for Turkey tomorrow to take part in this week's talks there.

Mr Finletter left Washington by air on Thursday on what was called "a visit to Turkey for a first-hand view of the results of the American military aid programme there."

He left London for Paris on Friday and had talks in the French capital with American military chiefs in Europe. He also saw M. Andre Maroselli, the French Secretary for Air. The subject of their talks was not disclosed.

Mr Finletter, according to Washington reports, has urged an expansion of the air bases network in Europe and the Middle East.—Reuter.

U.S. Diplomat To See Tito

Belgrade, Feb. 11.

The U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, Mr George Perkins, will arrive in Belgrade by military plane from Vienna on Monday for a two-day stay, the United States Embassy announced here today.

Mr Perkins will see the Foreign Minister, Mr Edvard Kardelj, at lunch on Tuesday and Marshal Tito that evening. The purpose of his visit was not revealed. The Embassy spokesman said it was part of a "routine" tour of the countries over which Mr Perkins has jurisdiction in the State Department.—United Press.

SOVIET POLICY TOWARDS CHINA

Mao May One Day Become Marshal Tito Of The Far East

Background Study By Yugoslav Reds Based On Experience

Belgrade, Feb. 11.

Yugoslav Communists believe that Mr Mao Tse-tung, the leader of Communist China, may one day become the Marshal Tito of the Far East.

Already, they believe, Soviet Russia and Communist China do not always see eye to eye.

They base this view upon an analysis of Soviet policy towards China against the background of their own experience of what they conceive to be Russia's will to dominate the world.

At the same time, they say, Mr Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Communist Party have, like themselves, won a civil war at home and carried through a revolution without the intervention of the Red Army.

This, they believe, some people think perhaps wishfully, has made the Chinese leaders more independent minded than other pro-Soviet Communists and more liable to turn "Titoist" if pressed too hard by the Kremlin.

Mr Vlado Dedijer, a close associate of Marshal Tito, summed up the Yugoslav Communist view of Russian Far Eastern policy in an article in a recent number of "Kommunist", the Party's official periodical.

In this, he argued that the Soviet Union had deliberately complicated the international situation in the Far East by starting a war in Korea "in order to subordinate even further the national liberation movements in Asia, especially China, to Soviet hegemony."

"The basic task of Soviet Bureaucracy," he continued, "is to slow down the development of the Chinese revolution, to complicate the international situation for China and even to force her into an armed conflict, in this way not only in order to subjugate her further but also to tie down large forces of their opponents in the Korean battlefield."

"There is no doubt that the Chinese leadership has accepted this line with such enthusiasm and stubbornness that at times this might be contrary to the wishes of the Soviet leadership and beyond their control."

This idea was also recently suggested by the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Mr Edward Kardelj, who, in a speech to the Yugoslav People's Assembly, spoke of a "germ of controversy" having manifested itself "in the struggle between Russia and China for influence and hegemony in Asia".

NO ELABORATION

Apart from these two statements, Yugoslav officials have been careful not to elaborate these ideas. Even Marshal Tito, when questioned on this subject by a foreign correspondent recently, declared that it would be "pure guesswork" for him to

discuss the future of Sino-Russian relations.

But the Yugoslav line of thought is manifest in an analysis of events in the Far East published in the semi-official Yugoslav "Review of International Affairs".

The review argues that Soviet Russia deliberately set out to stir up trouble between China and the rest of the world and to obstruct her entry into the United Nations because she had become uneasy about her great neighbour.

For the same reason, she decided upon a more active policy in the Far East to reassert her influence there.

The Kremlin's uneasiness, the writer said, had "obviously been provoked by the appearance of a country in which the revolution had been victorious under the leadership of its native Communist Party and which had not been 'liberated' by the USSR."

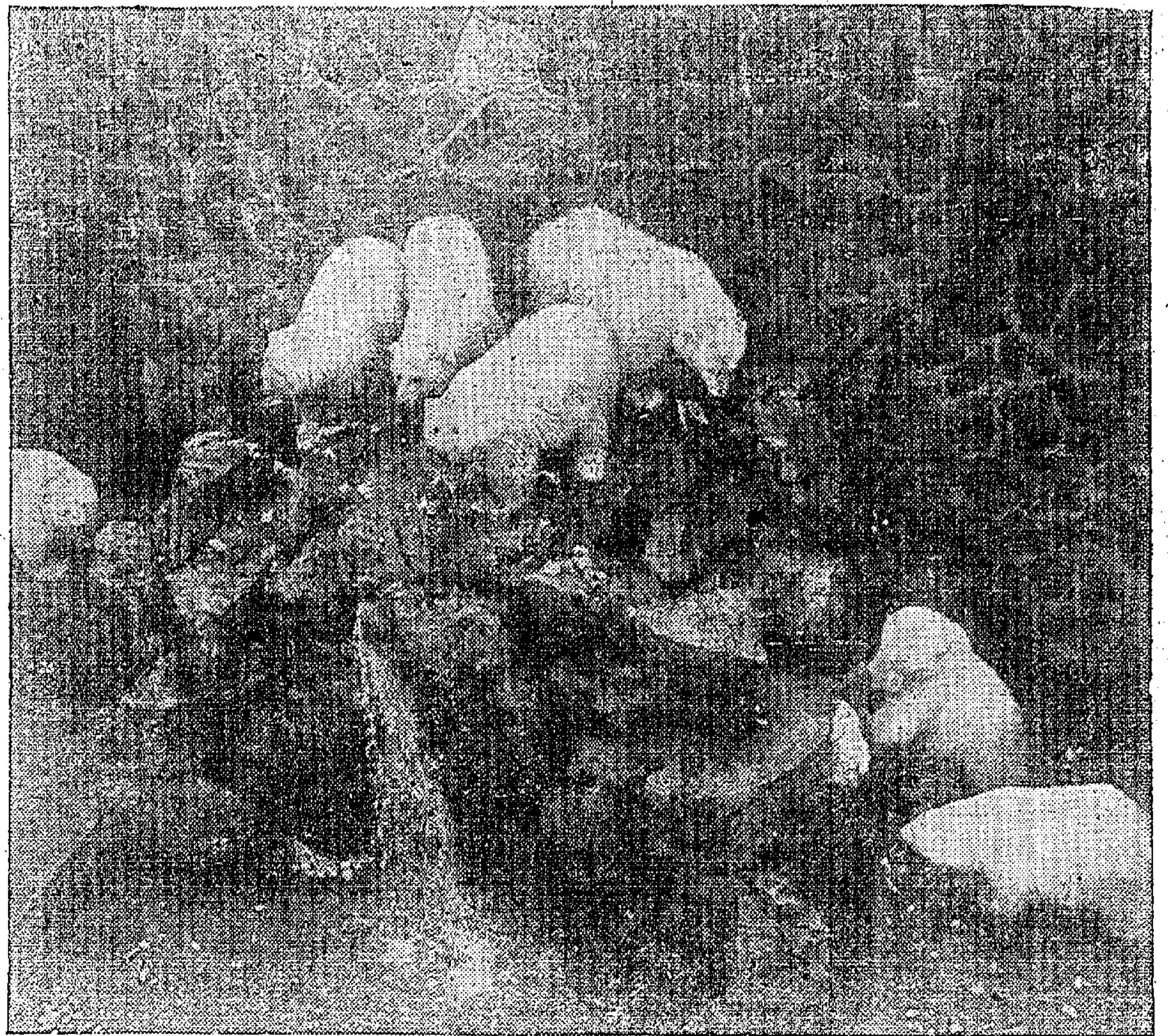
He stated that Russia chose precisely the moment, at the end of 1949, when it looked as if the Peking Government might be generally recognised and admitted into the United Nations, to put her spoke in the wheel.

"She put the question of the unconditional recognition of the new government in the form of an ultimatum," he wrote.

"This ultimatum and the boycott which followed its rejection could only have the effect of making it practically impossible for the United States Government immediately to give recognition to the Peking Government."

"The real purpose behind the Soviet action was not to win a seat on the Security Council for the Peking representative but, on the contrary, to prevent such a step by an act whose ostensible aim would be the recognition of the new Chinese Government."

When Stalin chose North Korea, a Soviet sphere of influence bordering China, as a springboard for his "more active policy", the article continued, it



THEY'RE NEW HERE—These seven polar bear cubs, recently captured in the Spitzbergen Islands, are making themselves comfortable in their new home in the Frankfurt Zoo. The baby bears are greatly admired by the local children who crowd around their quarters to watch them.

was because he considered that success there would be best calculated to prove Russia the Asiatic Great Power and arbiter of Asiatic problems.

More, in face of the growing prestige of China, "North Korea, as part of the Soviet sphere of influence, could only maintain itself through a convincing demonstration of the force and superior power of Moscow."

But things turned out differently.

BLITZ WAR FAILED

The North Korean blitz war failed and "instead of a triumphant return to the Security Council after victory, the Soviet delegate came back without any fanfare to salvage by diplomatic means whatever could be saved of the failed Korean venture."

Then, the writer says, the successful intervention by China in the Korean affair led to even more far-reaching political results.

"An action which was supposed to strengthen the U.S.S.R. in relation to the United States and to confirm the USSR as a leading Asiatic power, had an unexpected (and undoubtedly unwanted) result—the assertion of China as a new Asiatic power."

"Chinese troops in Korea were not saving the reputation of Moscow but asserting China as a new factor in Asia. The former Soviet sphere of influence is today, under the occupation of Chinese troops."

In this light, the writer concluded, it was not in the least odd that Vyshinsky in early

Columbia Consumes Last Drop Of Its Drinking Water

Columbia, Penn., Feb. 11.

The last drop of drinking water was consumed in Columbia today. The State, country and local authorities joined with the Red Cross disaster relief organisation to bring in water in tank trucks from other communities.

The 12,000 residents of the community were limited to one quart of drinking water per person daily. The water shortage developed when an ice jam formed in the Susquehanna River just below Columbia and backed-up water flooded the city's waterworks last Thursday. The authorities pumped

December persistently demanded the withdrawal of all troops from Korea, including the Chinese troops. His demand was merely an attempt "to re-establish the former situation with China pushed into the background again."

"Now," says the writer, "the Soviet Government will doubtless be forced to perceive that the attempt to impose its tutelage on Peking was just as unrealistic as the American delusion ignoring the Peoples' Republic of China"—Reuter.

water from creeks and springs but this supply ran out this morning.

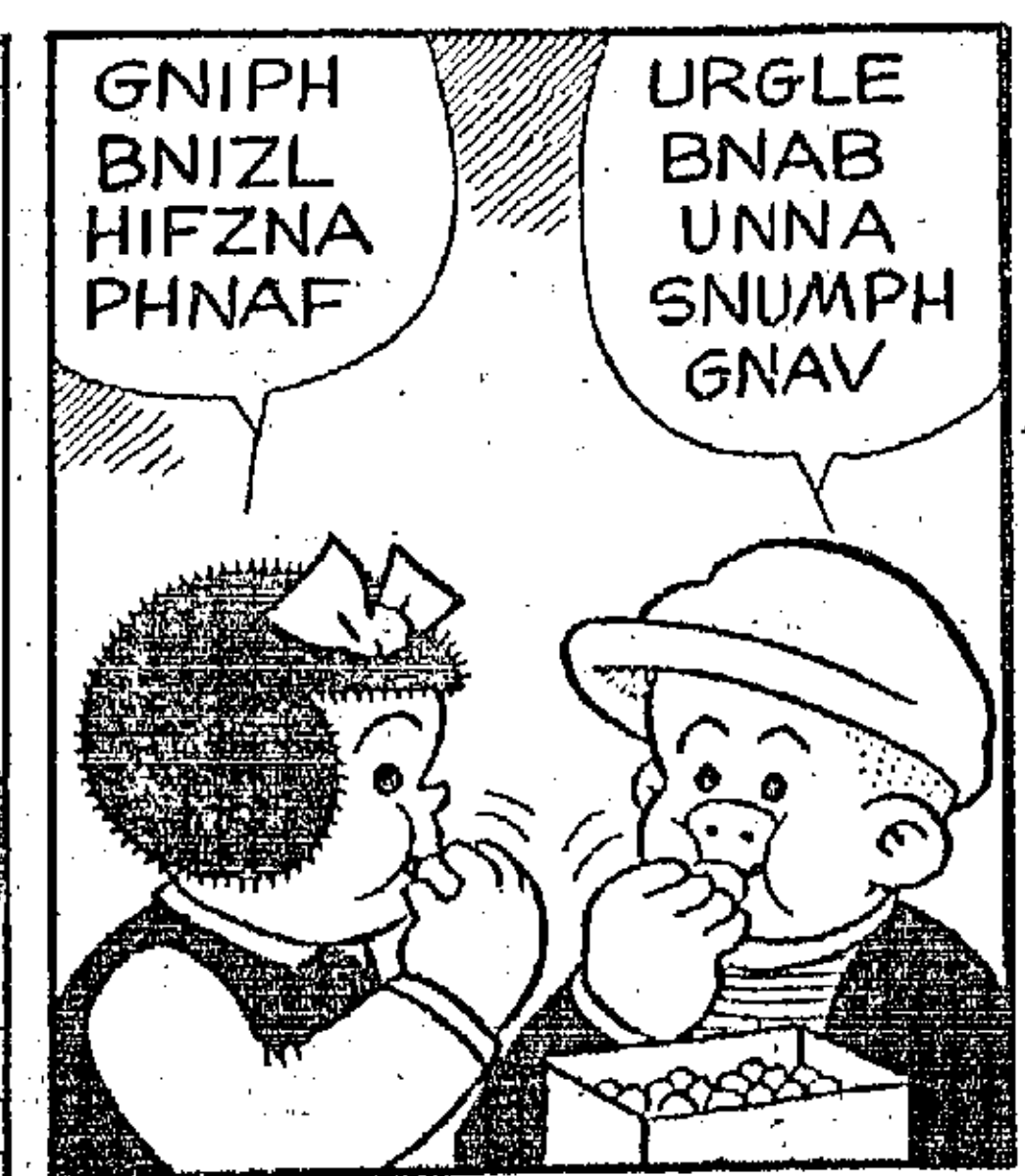
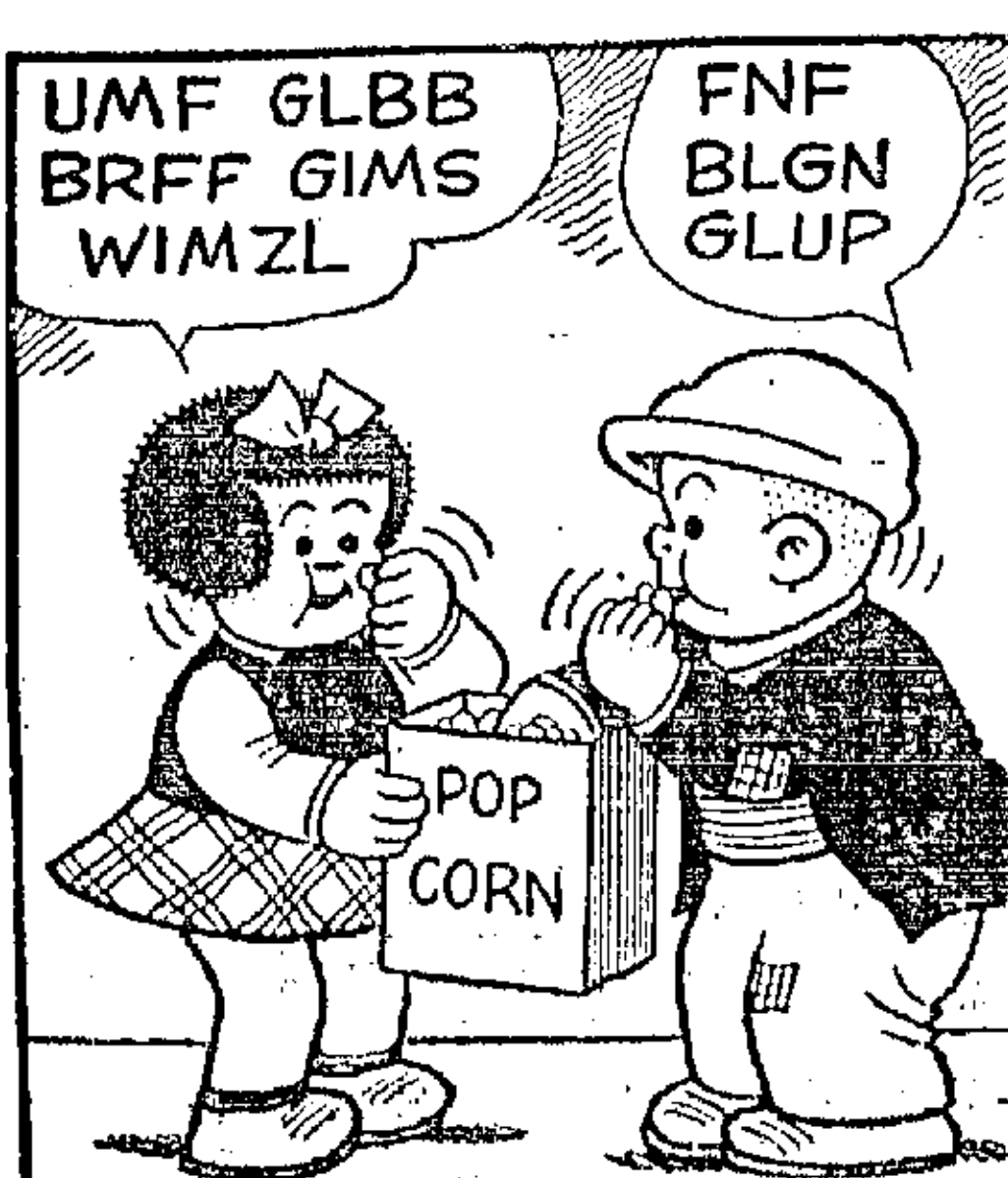
All restaurants, hotels, bars, soda fountains and any other places serving water have been ordered closed for the duration of the emergency. Two 35,000-gallon tank trucks were shuttling back and forth between Columbia and the waterworks station at Lancaster, 18 miles away, to bring drinking water to the community. In Columbia, the water is pumped from the trucks into sterilised milk cans and distributed to householders.

At the same time, one side of the community water reservoir broke and a small stream of muddy water from the river also was pumped into the reservoir. This supply, although unfit for drinking, was pumped through the water system to homes to be used for flushing toilets and fighting fires.—United Press.

NANCY

Munch Aho About Nothing

By Ernie Bushmiller



When there's bif
I needn't use my fist!



SELECTORS WILL HAVE TO BY-PASS NEIL FRANKLIN

Says IVAN SHARPE

The suspension of Neil Franklin ended last Thursday. If he recovers his old form after his six months' lay-off, should he be reinstated in the England team for the matches against Scotland and the Argentine?

Here is controversy. The FA have had a hundred letters about it already.

Franklin broke contract, and his secrecy over the flight to Bogota left England in a hole in the World Cup. For this he has paid, in suspension, and the commission surely took all aspects of the case into consideration.

But there is a principle at stake. There are the other centre-half-backs to consider, the men who remained loyal to club and country and stayed in English football.

As loyalty to club, and the recognition thereof, form one of the principal planks in the platform of the Football League just now, I think that, whatever Franklin's form, the selectors will have to say "No."

He has been keeping fit in practices at the Hull ground, but had no competitive football for six months until his re-appearance for Hull City.

After their lay-off, Wilfred Mannion of Middlesbrough and Allen Brown of Blackpool have found that flesh and blood take longer than the machine to get tuned-up. And so may Bobby Flavell, Scotland's Bogota boy, who must now stay suspended until May 1, and pay a fine of £150.

'BATTLEFIELD'

Franklin will find no diminution of the three "T's" so prevalent today—tension, toughness and tackling.

Listen to the views of the Grand Old Man, "a football fan for 61 years," who wonders at a match now whether he is watching a battlefield or a boxing ring. Old-timers do not pull punches.

Writing from Crinan House, Peckham, London, he declares:

Leicestershire Wants More Australians

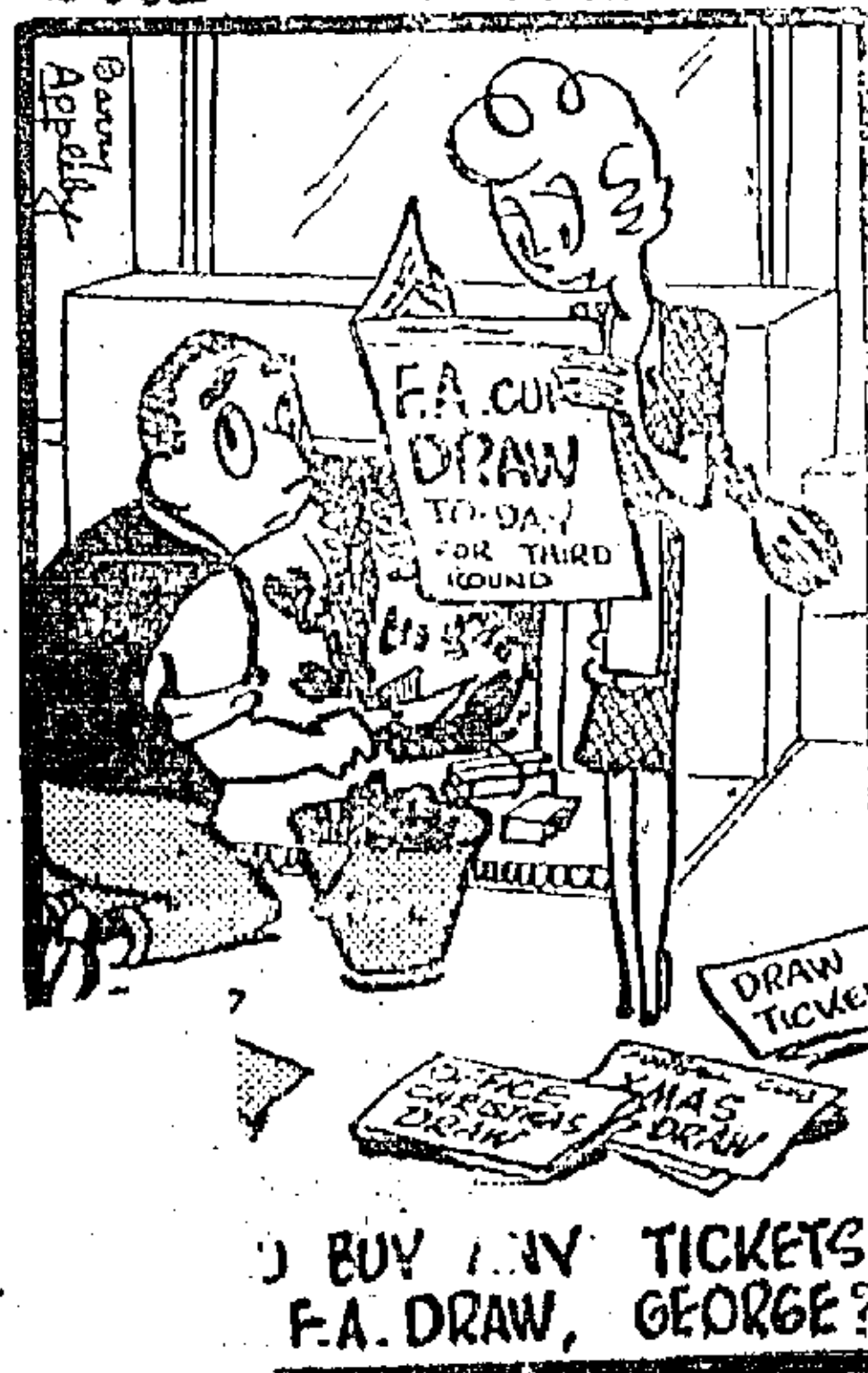
London, Feb. 11.

Two more Australian cricketers may join Leicestershire. They are Phil Saunders, aged 21, of Kensington Club, South Australia, and Murray Sargent, aged 22, of Glenelg, South Australia.

Both are batsmen and leg-spin bowlers from Adelaide.

Mr Charles Palmer, Leicestershire's secretary and captain, states that the County club will approach the South Australian Cricket Association for permission for these players, who are now at Leicester, to qualify.—Reuter.

THE GAMBOLS



BUY IN TICKETS
F.A. DRAW, GEORGE?

Newport Break 58-Year-Old Record



Despite a despairing leap by Richmond's Australian wing-forward W. E. Keep, diminutive, red-headed outside-half Roy Burnett grounds the ball to score Newport's second try at the Athletic Ground, Richmond, on January 27. Racing up too late on the left is R. T. Campbell, Richmond full-back, while on the right is Newport left centre Bryn Williams.

In beating Richmond by 24 points to six, unbeaten Newport set up another record in the 75-year-old history of the famous Welsh club.

It was their 21st. consecutive victory of the present season and, counting the last nine matches of last season, their 30th win in succession—one more than the great 1891-92-93 side of "Invincibles" in the halcyon days of Arthur Gould and J. Hadden.

Richmond have been having a reasonably successful season—they are one of the few sides to beat Oxford University—and fought hard all the way, but could not make any impression against the direct methods and spectacular open movements of the smoothest rugby machine in club football today.

The Londoners could not counter the visiting forwards' disconcerting speed in the loose, or the skill, dash and quick-thinking of the Newport out-sides.

More than anything, they could never subdue the genius of Roy Burnett, whose elusive running, amazingly fast acceleration and accurate, long kicking have contributed most to Newport's striking run of success. The Monmouthshire club's whole attacking policy weaves round him, and little can stand in his way when he sees the slightest chink of an opening.

It speaks much for the strength of the Welsh National Side that only two Newport men can find a place in it. They are right winger Ken Jones, who has now earned 18 successive caps, and open-side forward R. T. Evans (13 caps).

Burnett had been confidently expected to take over the outside-half position left vacant by the retirement of Billy Cleaver, but he has been unable to reproduce his club form in International Trials.

Other Trialists in their ranks are left centre Bryn Williams, scrum-half Billy Williams, and forwards Tom Sterry, Ben Edwards, P. Davies and D. G. Ackerman.

Expenses Problem Disturbs Amateur Soccer Clubs

By Archie Quick

Amateur football clubs—like Dulwich Hamlet—are disturbed at certain practices which are resulting in the trek of players to wealthier clubs.

Expenses are the bone of contention. The Dulwich players, for instance, get exactly what they have spent in getting from their homes to the Champion Hill ground and back. They are not even entertained to a meal after the game although many leading clubs quite legally regale their men. Hamlet are not the only side so strict by any means.

But some of the leading amateur organisations are offering inducements out of all proportion to what players have expended. £5 for a player to get across London is no uncommon occurrence. The result is that some clubs are getting the pick of the talent. In fact, only recently, a leading amateur was asked to turn professional by a First Division Club and was offered maximum wages. His reply was: "What, me? I should be much worse off." And he is a bricklayer by trade.

FA TO TAKE ACTION

Now the Football Association is to take action. A member of the FA's Amateur Section

told me that in future at each season's end, the FA will make a haphazard selection of clubs and call for their books. The scrutiny of expenses will be most stringent. Only a limited number of clubs will come out of the lucky—or unlucky—dip, but all will be kept on their toes.

The FA's machinery is also beginning to move against officials who get suspended but continue to defy the authorities by continuing in football management under the thinness of veneers. One director I know who is under a ban has received a letter from the FA pointing out that the Association takes a poor view of the fact that the said gentleman continues to haunt his old boardroom and travel away with the team.

The communication goes on to say that such action jeopardised the chances of the ex-director's suspension being lifted. I can add that this man in not an isolated case. I know of at least one other who is carrying on just as though he had never earned the FA's displeasure.

In quite another category come clubs who have been told by the FA to warn off certain spectators from their grounds. How would you do it, they answer? It would certainly be quite a job keeping watch on all entrances.

WORLD RECORD IN SHOT PUT

New York, Feb. 11.

Jim Fuchs beat his own world indoor shot put record last night when accomplishing 58 feet, 3½ inches at the New York Athletic Club games.

Fuchs' old record of 57 feet, 7¾ inches was made last year and he has virtually been out of training since graduating from Yale.—Reuter.

Malayan & Danish Challenge For All-England Badminton Championship Titles

London, Feb. 8.

Malaya and Denmark are again expected to provide the main overseas challenge for the All-England Badminton Championships, which are to be held at the Empress Hall, London, from March 7 to March 10.

Entries do not close for some time but early indications are that the event will be up to its high postwar standard, especially now it is definite that Wong Peng-soon, of Malaya, will be defending his men's title.

Wong leaves Singapore by air this month. He will be accompanied by Choong Hock-long, Malaya's No. 2, who beat Wong in the final of the Singapore Championships recently. Ooi Teik-hock has also entered.

In addition, Malaya will be further strengthened by the Choong family staying in Britain. Brothers Eddie and David Choong and cousin Robert Choong have dominated British

tournaments so far this season. Denmark, who won all except the men's title last year, are making a powerful bid. They had to be content with the runner-up position in last year's final of the Men's Singles.

This time the Danish Association are sending an official team of five men and three women. Other players are certain to make the trip individually.

Mrs Tonny Ahm (Denmark), who won the women's singles last year, will probably defend her title.

The Danes are to have matches in Ireland and Scotland before the Championships.—Reuter.

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

STEEL NATIONALISATION LEADS TO MASS BUYING OF COMMODITY SHARES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Feb. 10.

Nothing short of a miracle can now prevent the nationalisation of the British iron and steel industry next Thursday. This has been the sternest of all nationalisation contests but the issue is now finally decided.

The market hesitated on Tuesday and Wednesday, when there seemed to be a possibility of the Government being defeated on the Opposition motion to avert nationalisation at the eleventh hour.

But it reacted immediately to the result of the vote, and the mass movement out of steel shares into other forms of investment was resumed.

In the past few weeks this movement has added tens of millions of pounds to the market evaluation of primary producing companies operating in the Colonies. Most favoured shares are those in companies producing commodities which will be in increasingly high demand as the rearmament programme begins to unfold.

Next Thursday all stocks and shares in companies concerned in the nationalisation of the industry will be vested in the British Iron and Steel Corporation, and shareholders will be compensated with British steel stock.

The terms of the new issue of "Nationalisation Stock" will probably be in line with market expectations — that is, a three and a half percent stock with life extending almost into the next century — but the market was surprised at the non-appearance of any sign of official support for the gilt-edged market to pave the way for this issue, which is likely to be in the neighbourhood of £1,350,000,000.

Steel shareholders who have no wish to become holders of gilt-edged securities are selling out as fast as they can and the market has been supported by large institutional investors — insurance companies and the like — who, by mopping up loose steel shares are assured of obtaining Nationalisation Stock at an attractive discount.

As soon as they have sold steel holdings, investors are naturally anxious to reinvest the proceeds in other profitable directions. A substantial part has, of course, been invested in shares of those companies which are going to be busy on rearmament work. But many former steel shareholders are "getting into commodities" on the logical assumption that no industry can work without raw materials and that the prosperity generated by the defence programme must begin with concerns which produce those raw materials.

STEEL RISE

It will be difficult to compute the exact extent of this influence on the rise in commodity shares. They would no doubt have risen anyway. Commodity prices remain very firm, dividend announcements are good and political fears no longer seem to be a very great factor (or else they are outweighed by inflation fears.) But the recent wave of buying is undoubtedly due largely to the switch from steel shares.

Since the beginning of the year, when the movement out of steel shares first became a factor in the market, tin shares have risen by about 25 percent; rubbers by 19 percent; copper by 12 percent; and oils by 12 percent.

The Washington announcement this week of the setting up of international machinery to increase the production of eleven scarce raw materials and allocate their uses is the first step towards carrying out the proposals of Britain, America and France to alleviate shortages. The rubber conference in London is seen as an attempt to prepare the way for some form of international control over supplies but it is denied in official quarters that this meeting has anything to do with the "commodity groups" envisaged by the recent three-power announcement.

Meanwhile an interesting "neutral" view on the raw material shortages comes from a Swedish economist writing in the current review of "Skandinaviska Banken." He blames the present day shortages on the failure of official and private policy "to take note of the structural changes in the relation between supply and demand" since the war.

DISASTROUS RESULTS

Governments and producers alike, he says, are still thinking in terms of inter-war surpluses. These surpluses were mainly due to the huge increases in production and the failure or demand to keep pace with this progress. Since then, governmental interference in the market system, he avers, has had disastrous results. Artificial prices, maintained through bulk-purchasing agreements, producer support schemes and other means, have laid the seed for serious difficulties.

Despite high prices and the existence of well-assured markets, the past five years had seen the smallest net addition in the 20th century to the world's productive capacity for primary commodities — apart from the early thirties.

Governments and producers have been obsessed with a "surplus complex." They have tended unnecessarily, he believes, to keep down competition between producers.

Political fears and stockpiling had merely added to a problem which was in any case bound to result from the post-war expansion in demand to keep pace with the increased industrial activity.

Governmental assistance as envisaged by the Colombo Plan and the United States Point Four proposals would go some way towards expanding productive resources. But steps to increase production must, he thinks, be linked with restoration of a free and efficient marketing system. Any steps that threaten to complicate these long-term aims, such as price fixing and other forms of strategic buying arrangements, should be rejected even as short-term measures.

The writer acknowledges the political character of a large part of the current demand but says "It would be disastrous to search for or pursue a political solution to the problem."

In the long run, he says in effect, it would be better to allow economic forces to correct the disequilibrium between supply and demand; but, as Lord Keynes pointed out, in the long run we are all dead.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Stimulated by bargains in steel shares and re-investment activities, the Stock Exchange had its busiest day for four years. No fewer than 66,000 bargains were marked during the week.

Gilt-edged improved slightly on balance after mid-week uncertainty caused by the two crucial votes in the Commons.

THE ENGLISH ARE BECOMING A NATION OF FILM CRITICS

Says Cecil Wilson

London.

We used to be known as a nation of shopkeepers. Now we are fast becoming a nation of film critics.

Almost every magistrate is his own Majdalany. A worthless lout, who would probably remain a worthless lout without benefit of Odeon or Granada, has only to attack his mother with a hammer or rob a jeweller with violence for the Bench to blame the cinema.

There are also those departmental committees which the Government sets up every so often to tell an unheeding world what is wrong with the film business. Not to mention the Watch Committees—not always aptly named; since some of them ban a film out of hand without seeing it.

Rubber Futures In Singapore

Singapore, Feb. 10.

Prices of rubber futures closed here today as follows:—
Number 1 rubber, per lb.
February 225½-226½
March 215½-216½
Number 2 rubber,
February 213-214
Number 3 rubber,
February 498-500
Number 4 rubber,
February 188-190
Spot rubber, unbaled 224-228
Black crepe 162-164
No 1 pale crepe 225-235
—United Press.

The long upward trend of copper shares had a setback on Thursday. There has been a great deal of speculative interest in these shares and profit-taking in these circumstances was inevitable. The market does not believe that Thursday's setback marks the end of the upward trend; rather it indicates that investors are looking to other groups where many shares still seem to be under prices.

A new record price for the commodity at last tempted investors into tins. They had tended to neglect this section, largely on political fears for the safety of the producing areas.

Most other sections remained firm under the influence of re-investment activities.

The 25 percent dividend announced by Central Line caused cheerfulness in the sisal group. Central Line went ahead 5/6d to 46/-.

Then, in addition to the vast army engaged in criticising films for newspapers, magazines, reviews, and the BBC, there are the panels of self-appointed critics who advise church-goers on what films to see or avoid.

GUIDE TO YOUTH

The latest recruits to these fast-swelling ranks are a Panel of 34 youth leaders sponsored by the British Film Institute to recommend films to boys' and girls' clubs and senior secondary school children.

The Panel's main qualifications—apart from their special knowledge of young people—is that they "like going to the pictures."

Between them they are seeing every new film of any importance and their reports, combined with the comments of the Institute's professional critics, will soon go round the country in a monthly wall-sheet.

Once the scheme is in full swing these sheets will be distributed to 3,000 clubs and schools. Each month they will cover about half a dozen of what the Panel consider the most interesting films.

"It all sounds rather lofty, coming from a body whose official aim is 'to encourage the development of the art of the film, to promote its use as a record of contemporary life and manners, and to foster public appreciation and study of it.'"

But Mr Stanley Reed, who is editing the guide, says: "There is nothing highbrow or arty about the idea. We are not judging the films on artistic merit. We are choosing merely the kind of film most likely to

appeal to people between 15 and 18."

DISGUIISING THE PILL

The guide carries a brief synopsis of each picture, a line or two about the men who made it, and a column headed, "Ask yourself afterwards."

Here, evidently, is the pill beneath the sugar. For the idea is to prompt discussion on points arising out of the picture.

I quote these samples:

Harvey: Some critics think this film in bad taste. Lunacy and drunkenness, they say, are not subjects for comedy. Agree? The film suggests it is more important to be amiable and generous than practicable and businesslike. Is it?

Highly Dangerous: Did Frances (Margaret Lockwood) seem to you the sort of person to be sent on a dangerous mission? Her escape was aided by a priest. Was he right to assist enemies of his country?

Rio Grande: Do you think the beautiful Maureen O'Hara fits into this story of strong men and horses?

I Shall Return: War films are often accused of glorifying and glamorising war. Does this one? The Filipinos are shown as a charming people. But they were quite ruthless to the Japanese. What do you feel about them?

I am waiting to see what questions arise out of the next Marx Brothers film.

JUST A MINUTE!

By GEOFFREY EVANS



"I don't want to see the news to-day—I haven't any aspirins with me!"

STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer: South.

Love all.

N.
♠ 9 3 2
♥ 7 5
♦ K 10
♣ K Q 9 8 3 2

W.
♠ K Q 10 8
♥ Q J 9 3
♦ 7 6 2
♣ 6 5

E.
♠ 7 5 4
♥ K 8 6 2
♦ J 9 8 4 3
♣ A

S.
♠ A J 6
♥ A 10 4
♦ A Q 5
♣ J 10 7 4

South opens One No-Trump and although North has 8 points only, his six-card suit justifies a direct raise to Three No-Trumps.

West leads ♠ K and normally South would duck (the Bath Coup) in order to retain a tenace position. The risk of a Heart switch, however, is too great, and South should win the first trick and tackle the Clubs. This gives him two chances, for he is safe if West holds ♠ A or if the adverse Spades are evenly divided.

As the cards lie, South must make his contract if he plays this way. If West is allowed to hold the first trick, he will take note of his partner's discouraging ♠ 4 and will switch to ♠ Q.

London Express Service.

FASTER MOBILISATION URGED

Dewey Advocates More United States Troops For Europe

LABOUR CRITICS' MOTIONS

London, Feb. 11.

A minority Labour Party group is expected to object to German rearmament when the House of Commons tomorrow debates British foreign policy.

Another small group will criticise the United Nations action in branding China as an aggressor.

The Conservative Opposition will ask the Government for an explanation of the progress made in discussions on German rearmament.

The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, and Mr Kenneth Younger, the Minister of State, who will be the chief Government speakers, are expected to say that rearmament is at present being discussed in principle only.

The two dissident left-wing Labour groups have tabled motions expressing their points of view but it was not thought today that these would come to a vote.

Mr Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary and deputy to the Opposition leader, Mr Winston Churchill, will open the debate for the Conservatives.

British rearmament plans will be debated on Wednesday, when the House of Commons will be asked to express approval of the Government's three-year £4,700 million spending programme.—Reuter.

Set Fire To Evade The Call-Up

Lansing, Michigan,

Feb. 12.

A 19-year-old youth deliberately started a fire here which caused damage estimated at \$4,000,000 in the hope of escaping military service, the police stated today.

They said that Richard C. Shay, an employee of the State Highway Department, admitted starting the fire in a waste-paper basket.

He planned to extinguish the fire before much damage was done, get arrested for attempted arson and receive a court sentence, which would enable him to escape being conscripted.

The prosecutor said that a charge of arson would be preferred against Shay, a married man with a child aged seven months.—Reuter.

Japanese Leave For America

Tokyo, Feb. 11.

One hundred and seventy-one Japanese left today for the United States on board the 23,500-ton liner, President Wilson. Among the passengers were 19 professional baseball players headed for Hawaii, 10 check sexers and 15 members of an opera troupe, in addition to students and inspection groups.—Reuter.

Death of Soviet Scientist

London, Feb. 11.

Vasili Mosolov, Vice-President of the Lenin Academy of Agriculture and Sciences, has died in Moscow, aged 62, according to a Tass, Soviet news agency, message received in London today.—Reuter.

Takes Issue With Leaders Of Republican Party

New York, Feb. 11.

The Governor of New York, Mr Thomas Dewey, said today that the United States must mobilise faster to meet the threat of Russian aggression, and he advocated sending more American troops to Europe.

He thus took sharp issue again with ex-President Herbert Hoover, who advocates a defence based on overwhelming sea and air power instead of sending American forces to Europe.

Mr Dewey said that if the United States failed to build up armed forces in Europe it would "destroy the magnificent progress of the last two or three months" in European rearmament, discourage the Western European nations in their armament efforts and "mean, to the Russians, that we have abandoned Europe."

Mr Dewey heartily approved General Eisenhower's plan to build European defence and did not believe it was the business of Congress how American troops were deployed abroad.

Here again he broke with Republican leaders, who have demanded repeatedly that the President obtain Congressional approval before more troops are sent to Europe.

Appearing in a television interview, Mr Dewey said: "I do not believe deployment is a matter of Congressional action."

The matter should properly be left up to "Ike and the Chiefs of Staff". The recent discussion of whether Congress should be consulted regarding troops for European aid General Eisenhower's mission a disservice.

KOREA LESSON

The Governor made a strong plea for building ground forces in Europe, adding that it would be folly to depend on air and sea power, "as I thought everybody learned in Korea".

Mr Dewey also said that any sort of limitation of troops, "such as one division for 10 or 12 or four European divisions, is just dandy", "but you will have tied the hands of Europe and invited war."

Asked point blank if he thought the United States was mobilising fast enough, Mr Dewey replied "no."

Asked if he thought President Truman had lost the confidence of the American people, he replied: "There's always the question of how many."

He believed "less than 49 per cent of American public opinion is behind the President."—United Press.

Typhus In Korea

London, Feb. 11.

Moscow Radio reported today that a typhus epidemic in "American-occupied Korea" had assumed "catastrophic dimensions."

The Korea correspondent of Pravda (Russian Communist Party newspaper) said that mortality from typhus in some places was as high as nine per cent.—Reuter.

Father Adenauer

Bonn, Feb. 11.

Father Paul Adenauer, a son of the West German Chancellor, Dr Konrad Adenauer, today celebrated his first Mass as a Catholic priest in his native town of Rhondorf, near here.

His father and Dr Karl Arnold, North-Rhine Westphalian Premier, were among the large congregation at the celebration. Cardinal Josef Frings, the Archbishop of Cologne, ordained Adenauer a priest last week.—Reuter.

COLOMBO PLAN PROGRESS

Colombo, Feb. 11.

The Commonwealth Consultative Committee is to meet here tomorrow to review progress and consider further action under the six-year £1,868 million Colombo Plan for co-operative economic development in South and South-East Asia.

In addition to Commonwealth countries, invitations to send representatives to tomorrow's meeting have been sent to Burma, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, the United States and Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

Replying to a questioner in the House of Lords on Jan. 30, Lord Ogmores, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Commonwealth Relations Office, said that the invitations to non-Commonwealth countries had been issued in conformity with the report of the last Consultative Committee in London last September.

The report, he said, expressed the hope that it would be possible for non-Commonwealth countries to take part fully in the Colombo Plan in the near future.

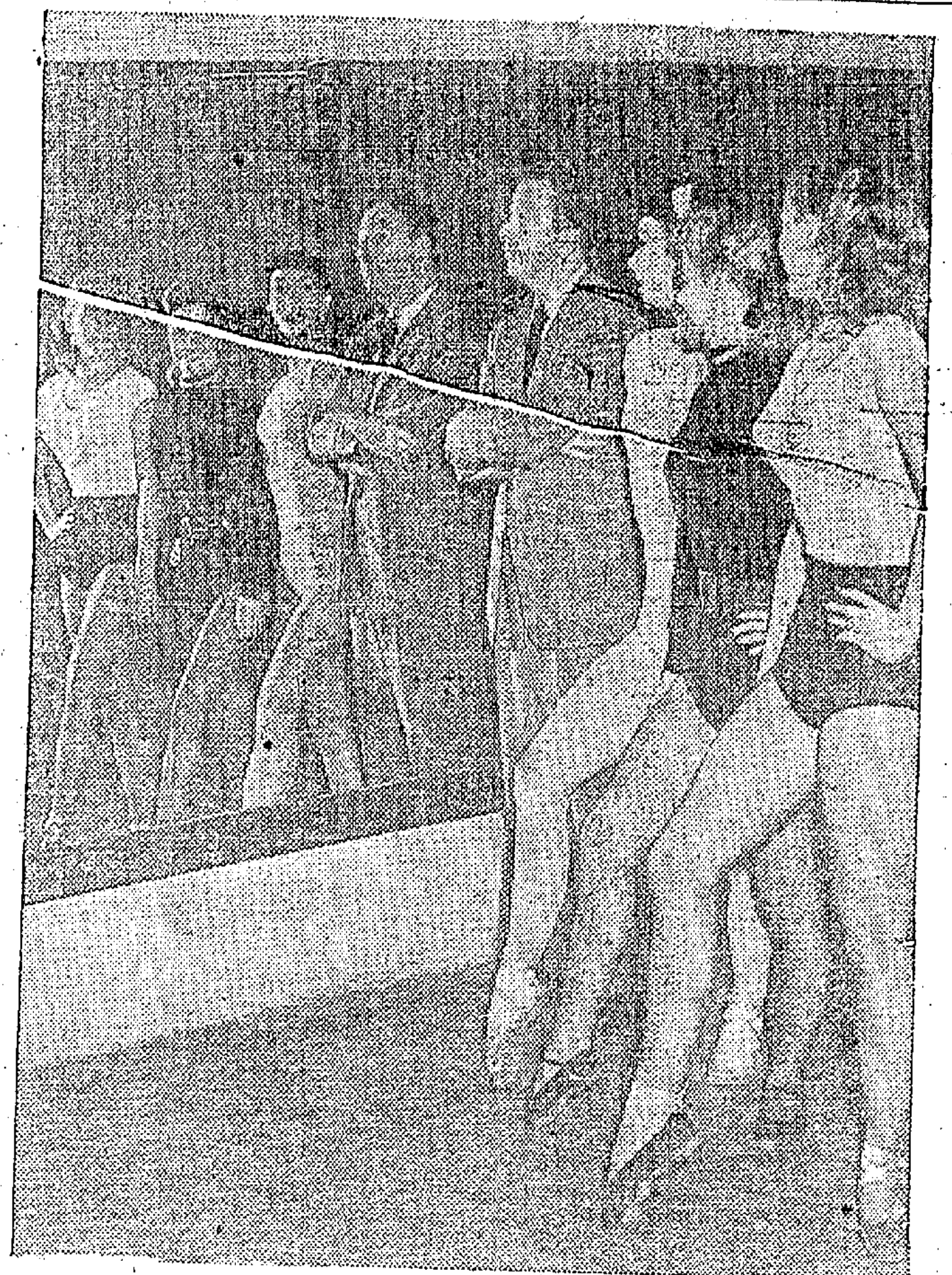
Mr Dean Acheson, the U.S. Secretary of State, said on Jan. 24 that his country had accepted the invitation because of the opportunity it afforded for further co-operation with the countries of South and South-East Asia in their efforts towards economic and social development.—Reuter.

Beatification Of Pope Pius X

Vatican City, Feb. 11.

The final step towards beatification and subsequent elevation to sainthood of Pope Pius X was taken today. The Vatican's Holy Congregation of Rites recognised the validity of two miracles attributed to Pope Pius X, who died in 1914 of a broken heart at the age of 79 after vainly trying to save the world from war.

The two miracles were the miraculous curing of two nuns suffering from malignant growths. One of the nuns is still alive and was expected to attend the beatification ceremony of her healer next Spring.—Reuter.



SHAPING UP—Comedian Jack Haley goes through a few steps with some of the curvaceous applicants for jobs as chorus girls on his new television show in New York. Because of the recent rise in chorus girls' salaries, the turnout at the audition was just beautiful. That is, most of them were.

Mersey Dockers Await Lead From The Thames-side

London, Feb. 11.

Representatives of striking port workers on the Mersey today decided to defer a final decision about future action pending a mass meeting of London dockers to be held tomorrow.

Manchester men made the same decision yesterday.

The strike may be "ad-journed" until the dockers hear the result of the trial, due on Feb. 20, of the seven strike leaders arrested last week.

These men are at present on remand with bail fixed at £100. Tomorrow's London meeting will decide whether the Thames-side strikers will stay out or join the 17,000 or more men officially reported to be still working.

Meantime, more than 1,000 British stevedores today refused to endorse their union chiefs' action in accepting a two shilling a day wage increase—the issue which originally set off the present strikes.

They form one-seventh of the small but powerful National

Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers' Union which represents the skilled men who actually load and unload the ships. They sought a bigger increase, some of them having asked for three times as much.

Today's meeting in London was an official one, addressed by the Union's General Secretary, Mr Dick Barrett.

The Union Executive's resolution seeking endorsement of its action was rejected by a majority vote.—Reuter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

Morning Post Building,

Hongkong.
Published daily (Mid-Day) except Saturdays & Sundays.
Price, 20 cents per edition.
Subscription: \$5.00 per month.
Postage: China, Macao, UK British Possessions and other countries, \$1.10 per month.
News contributions, always welcome, should be addressed to the Editor, business communications and advertisements to the Secretary.
Telephone: 26611 (5 Lines).
KOWLOON OFFICE:
Salisbury Road.
Telephone: 52638.

Printed and published by WILLIAM ALICK GRINHAM for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.